

WAR IS OFFICIALLY ENDED BY SIGNING

(Continued from First Page.)

Dr. S. when M. Martin, the master of ceremonies, directed that they be directed to the Hall of Mirrors.

German delegates were last to enter the hall. Following their entrance came the German journalists, who were conducted to seats in the rear of the press section.

Premier Clemenceau opened the ceremonies.

The pen to sign the document was of gold. It was made by an Alsatian soldier. On the holder was engraved the images of an Alsatian church tower, a bewhiskered poilu, and a flying arrow, inscribed "June 28, 1919."

The last preliminary to the signing of the treaty was accomplished when the allied credential committee received the credentials of the German delegates and tendered their own in exchange.

Included in the distinguished guests' section were the four war premiers of France who preceded Clemenceau—Viviani, Ribot, Briand, and Poincaré. President Poincaré absent himself for constitutional reasons, sending the seats reserved for himself to his former associates.

Wireless Sends Peace News.

Immediately after the first signature was attached, the wireless on Eiffel tower flung the news to the world. It was picked up by every wireless station in Europe and announced by salutes of artillery at every allied fortification.

There was little of the world-wide joy and exuberance evidenced by the men who set around the peace table. In the past it has been customary to exchange felicitations with the enemy delegations. Nothing of the sort was apparent today.

It was generally accepted that the German national assembly will ratify the treaty at once in order that the nation may get back to a peace basis and endeavor to build up its economic life.

Mueller Heads Signers.

The German delegation which will sign the peace treaty arrived at Versailles early this morning. It consisted of Foreign Minister Mueller and Colonial Minister Bell. They were accompanied by a small staff of secretaries.

Every preparation has been completed for the ceremony to begin in the place at 3 o'clock this afternoon. It is expected to last at least three hours. The sixty-five allied delegates will sign first, followed by the German delegation, and then the plenipotentiaries of the neutral nations.

In addition to the treaty proper, the convention governing administration of the left bank of the Rhine and the protocol of June 21, interpreting the provisions will be signed.

No Change in Treaty.

The Germans expressed fear the treaty to be signed might contain variations from the original. It was learned today, Secretary Dutaute, of the peace conference, thereupon delivered to Secretary Von Haniel, of the German delegation, a letter signed by Premier Clemenceau, guaranteeing the copy signed today would be the one from the text handed to Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, former head of the German commission.

Envoys Sleep Late.

An official of the French foreign office obtained the German credentials at 9 a. m. and took them to the Quai d'Orsay for examination, where they were approved. Dr. Herman Mueller and Dr. Johannes Bell, the German signers, were still in bed at 10 a. m.

German threats not to live up to the treaty stipulations regarding the eastern boundary have been met by the big three with instructions to the supreme war council to take up consideration of the problem of getting munitions and war materials to the Polish army. Colonel House, Miller, Sir John Simon, Signor Crespi, and Viscount Childs, have been appointed a special committee to draw up model mandates.

Austrian Treaty Finished.

The question of Austrian reparations has been completed and the remainder of the Austrian treaty is expected to be presented at St. Germain on Monday.

At the eastern end of the hall, where the ceremony will take place, are salons, the Salon De Paix, and the Salon De Guerre. The Salon De Paix was reserved for distinguished visitors, seating about 300. The Salon De Guerre was for the press, and had

"Der Tag"



This is "the day," but how differently the stage is set. The historic Versailles is the scene, just as it was forty-nine years ago when Bismarck dictated his terms to stricken France. Today the Germans, still defiant, but shorn of their domination and power, approached the dais and affixed their signature to the terms of peace read some days ago by Clemenceau, president of the allied delegates.

The photographs show the situation then and now. Both picture the historic scenes when the terms of peace were dictated by the victors in the respective wars.

The upper photograph, from the painting by Wagner, shows Chancellor Bismarck, founder of the German empire, making his crushing demands of France in 1870, France being represented by Jules Favre and Thiers, who are completely crushed by the unjust terms.

The lower photograph shows Premier Clemenceau reading the allied terms to the German peace delegates. It is interesting to note that the famed Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, where the Germans signed the peace treaty, is the same hall where King William of Prussia was proclaimed Emperor of Germany.

seats for sixty Americans, fifty British, sixty French, forty Italians, twenty-five Japanese, fifteen Germans, seventy from smaller powers, and twenty from neutral nations. In this salon special American telephone and telegraph lines were installed, over which news of the signing could be flashed to the cable office.

Prominent seats in the visitors' section have been reserved for Mrs. Wilson and for Miss Margaret Wilson.

Dr. Mueller has ordered a special train to be ready to start for Berlin tonight.

When Secretary Daniels received the news of the signing of the treaty, he flashed the following message to every American naval vessel in all parts of the world:

"The signing of the treaty of peace at Versailles ushers in the best day in the history of the world since the angels sang in Bethlehem 'Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, good will toward men.'"

"We are living in the fulfillment of that prophecy. As a republic we are grateful to have borne a part in making straight and plain the path of permanent peace with justice to the world."

"Upon the receipt of the news of signing of the treaty, the most important document in the history of the world, every ship and shore station will fire a salute of twenty-one guns, with national ensigns at each masthead."

At the White House, when the news was flashed that the treaty had been signed Secretary Tumulty congratulated the White House employees and newspaper men.

"It is a great thing," he said. "The President's statement is one of the best he has ever made. It is a crackerjack."

At the State Department officials were running from room to room waiting for the flash of the signing of the treaty. When at last it did come, newspaper men flocked into the office of Assistant Secretary of State Phillips.

"She's signed," yelled one of the officials, as he distributed copies of the first flash.

Acting Secretary of State Polk cabled the following message of congratulations to the President, when he received news of the signing:

"Permit me to offer my heartfelt congratulations on the completion of your great work. The American people will be ever proud of what you did as their representative for the peace of the world."

THEODORE SHONTS LOW.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The condition of Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, who was operated on last Sunday for pleurisy, was unchanged today. His physician, Dr. J. B. Squier, said that following a relapse yesterday, Shonts was a very sick man.

HERE IS THE LATE WAR IN NUTSHELL

1914:

July 28—Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.

July 29—Austria-Hungary began hostilities.

August 1—Germany declared war on Russia.

August 3—Germany declared war on France.

August 4—Great Britain declared war on Germany. Germany declared war on Belgium. President Wilson issued neutrality proclamation.

August 6—Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia.

August 15—Liege fell.

August 23—Japan declared war on Germany.

September 5—Battle of Marne began.

October 2—Turkey declared war on Russia.

1915:

May 7—Lusitania torpedoed.

May 23—Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary.

October 1—Bulgaria declared war on Serbia.

1916:

February 21—Germans attacked Verdun.

May 31—Battle of Jutland.

December 5—Germans captured Bucharest.

1917:

January 31—Germans proclaimed unrestricted submarine warfare.

February 3—Wilson severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

February 25—Lusitania torpedoed.

April 2—Wilson read war message to Congress.

April 4—Senate passed war resolution.

April 14—House passed \$7,000,000 war revenue bill.

June 8—Pershing arrived in London.

June 26—First American regulars arrived in France.

October 26—First Americans entered trench.

November 7—Kerensky deposed.

December 12—Wilson issued war proclamation against Austria-Hungary.

1918:

March 3—Brest-Litovsk treaty signed.

March 21—Great German offensive began between Arras and La Fere.

May 6—Buckhurst treaty signed.

May 27—Germans began Solson-Rubens offensive.

May 28—Americans took Cantigny.

June 6—Americans smashed Germans at Chateau-Thierry, turning point of war.

June 11—Americans captured Belleau Wood.

June 23—Austrians driven across Piave.

July 15, 16, 17—German "peace" offensive smashed.

July 18—Allies began counter-offensive.

August 4—Americans took Flinches.

August 25—Allies smashed Hindenburg line.

September 12—Americans reduced St. Mihiel salient.

September 30—Bulgarians quit war.

October 31—Austrians granted armistice.

November 2—Pershing started Argonne offensive.

November 3—Austrians signed armistice.

November 11—Germans signed armistice.

HISTORIC PALACE SEES EMPIRE DIE

(Continued from First Page.)

ed as the parade moved along its route the difficulties of their trade under battle conditions.

Real gas bombs, guaranteed by the chemical warfare service to make any human being scurry for shelter, were exploded directly in front of the truck repair shop, and the soldiers, quickly donning their gas masks, continued their repair work with but a slight interruption.

The army's trans-continental truck train, which will start on its cross-country 3,000-mile trail early next month, was another attraction in this section in which the spectators took the keenest interest.

The train is completely self-supporting and will carry on its trip overland all the supplies needed to take care of men and trucks without resorting to drawing from a base.

For this purpose, engineers and men from the medical department are included in the personnel of the convoy, while detachments from the artillery and air service are attached as observers.

"Boche" Trucks There.

Two trucks which looked rather out of place and forlorn among Uncle Sam's epic and apian specimens were a couple of "Boche" trucks which the enemy turned over to the army of occupation at Coblenz this year.

One of the trucks was the "Audia" type, used by the German army to carry troops quickly from one point of the line to another. The other exhibit from Germany was an ambulance mounted on a one-ton N. A. C. chassis, the sort the German army used during the war to evacuate the wounded from points in rear of the line.

Competition was high among the entries for the prizes which are to be awarded the best floats, and the men from the Motor Transport Corps were waging freely with the drivers of floats representing various private truck manufacturers. The floats entered by the Government were interestingly arranged to show the various schools in which the army trains young men to become expert at some trade, while those entered by the manufacturers were mainly competing for the prize which will be given the truck displaying the best slogan or catch word advocating the use of motor trucks in the owner's line of business.

Curb-Stone Applause.

One of the competitions was for the entry which received the greatest applause from the curb-stone audience. Many drivers of trucks smiled happily when their particular exhibit brought cheers from the crowd.

Up to the very last minute allowed before the time set for starting, the drivers of the different entries were busily polishing up their machines and putting them in tip-top condition.

AUTO TRUCKS PASS IN AVENUE REVIEW

(Continued from First Page.)

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JUDGES OF PARADE

Those who were in the judges' stand to decide the winners were the District Commissioners, Walter A. Brown, president of the Board of Trade; Col. R. N. Harper, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Joseph A. Berberich, president of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association; Roland S. Robbins, president of the Rotary Club; J. A. Whitfield, president of the City Club, and J. J. Boobar, president of the Kiwanis Club.

Various members of the motor truck committee of the Washington Automotive Trade Association stationed near the Peace Monument directed the entrants to their assigned places of gathering for the parade.

All entries were in their proper places before 12 o'clock, the twenty-two divisions assembling as follows:

Appointed Starting Places.

1—Police—Peace Monument.

2—General Drake—Peace Monument.

3—Band wagon—Peace Monument.

4—Motor transport corps—South side Maryland avenue, from Garfield statue to Third street, facing east.

5—Coal trucks—West side Third street, facing north.

6—City postoffice—North side Maryland avenue, from Garfield statue to Third street, facing east.

7—Marine corps—North side of Maryland avenue, between Second and Third streets, near Third street, facing east.

8—Contract or heavy hauling—North side of Maryland avenue, from

BAR GAMBLING AT OSTEND AND SPA

BRUSSELS, June 28.—No public gambling will be allowed either at Ostend or at Spa this summer, says a copyright dispatch to the New York Sun.

The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 81 to 41, has decided against abrogating the law which forbids the exploitation of games of chance.

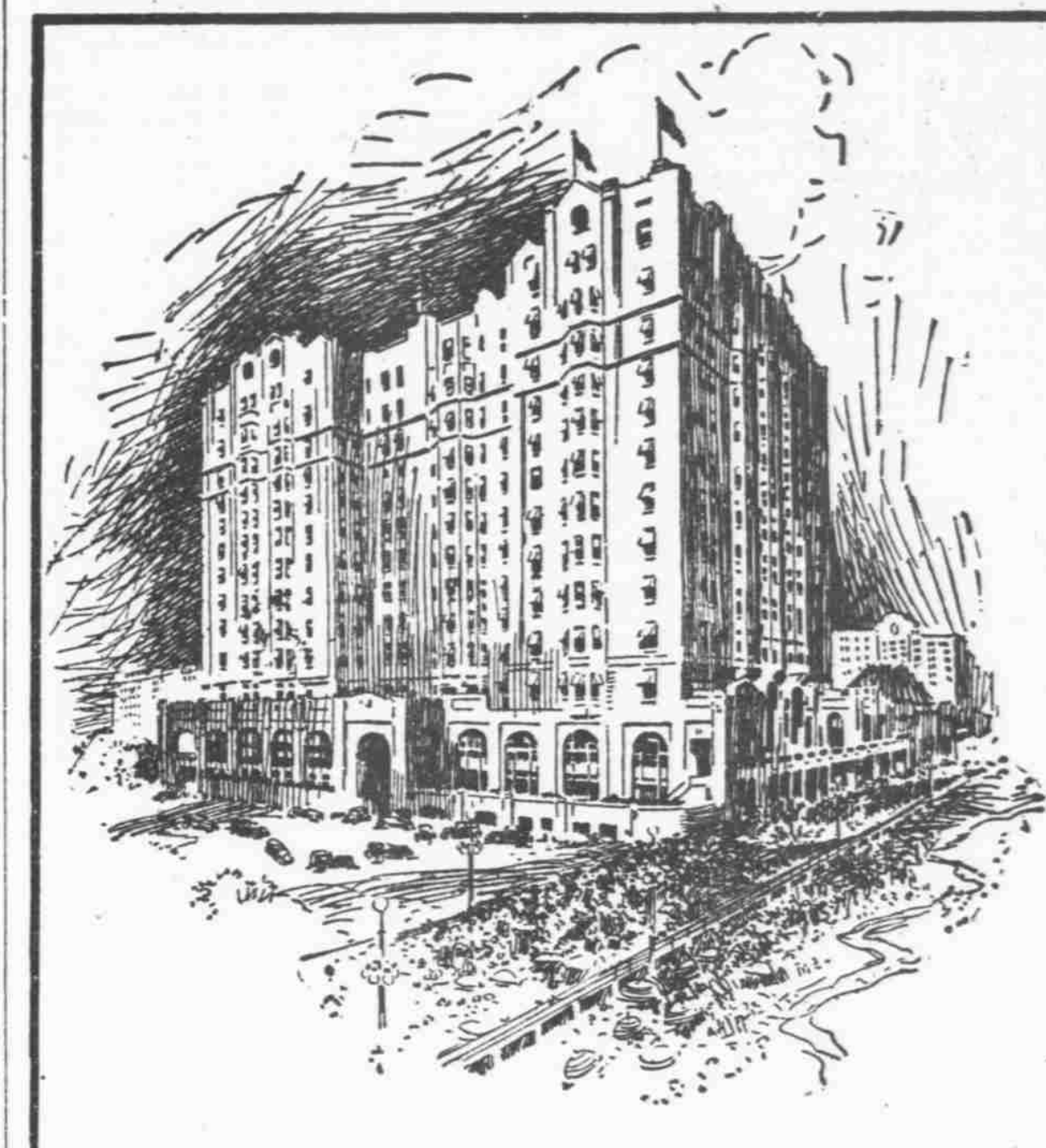
YOUTHFUL JAIL BREAKER IS FREED IN ROCKVILLE

ROCKVILLE, Md., June 28.—Paul Frazier, the nineteen-year-old Washington youth, who, with a companion, Raymond Frazier, attempted to break jail here at an early hour the morning of June 19, and succeeded in reaching the roof, where both were caught, pleaded guilty before Judge W. Frank Galtier in the police court here to a charge of breaking jail.

In view of the fact that the boy was in jail on a trivial charge, and because the judge believed that the other Frazier was largely responsible for the boy's attempt to gain his freedom, sentence was suspended and his discharge ordered. Frazier returned to his home in Washington yesterday afternoon.

WOMEN OUTVOTE MEN.

LONDON, June 28.—Two hundred and sixty-two women and six men voted in a Portland, England, municipal election for which there were two women candidates.



The Formal Opening
Saturday, June 21
Was a brilliant social event.
The Ambassador first opened
for guests on Monday,
June 16.

Mr. D. M. Linnard, President of the California Hotel Company, is pleased to announce that

The Ambassador

Atlantic City's Newest and Most Distinctive Hotel

which has just been opened, enjoys the same capable management that has led Americans to appreciate the unusual refinements of service at the famous Hotels Maryland, Green and Huntington at Pasadena, the Hotel Fairmont and Palace Hotel, at San Francisco, the Belvedere at Santa Barbara, the Alexandria and California at Los Angeles. The Ambassador is on the Board Walk, yet located in the quiet, exclusive Chelsea residential district. Spacious solarium, breeze-swept lounging porches, inviting ter-

aces, dining rooms overlooking the ocean; big, restful sleeping rooms; every bath with both fresh and salt water. The Ambassador, costing more than \$3,000,000, is a complete expression of all that is best in a residential resort hotel.

The Ambassador appeals to a select clientele. Reservations by mail and wire receive personal attention.

An all-year hotel located in the choicest spot of America's most famous seaside resort.

BURNSTINE'S
ESTABLISHED 52 YEARS
DIAMONDS
And Other Precious Stones
Furnished and Purchased
DIAMOND EXPERTS
361 PENNA. AVE.
PHONE MAIN 5355
Gold, Silver, and Platinum Purchased for Manufacturing Purposes.

Liberty Bonds
Bought For
CASH
Based on closing prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange and accrued interest.
We Also Pay Cash for
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
and Part Paid Cards
Information cheerfully given by calling at office or phone
Main 7589
Liberty Investment Co.
920 F Street N. W.
Open Daily 9:30 a. m. to 8 p. m.
N. Y. Office, 15 Park Row.

SHAPIRO'S
JEWISH-AMERICAN RESTAURANT
FAMOUS FOR ITS
Spring Chicken Dinner \$1.00
A SPECIAL FISH DINNER, 65c
Also Jewish Dairy Dishes
812 F N. W.

Tumulty Joyful At Treaty Signing

At the White House, when the news was flashed that the treaty had been signed Secretary Tumulty congratulated the White House employees and newspaper men.

"It is a great thing," he said. "The President's statement is one of the best he has ever made. It is a crackerjack."

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Thanks for Peace, Says Polk Cable

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"Permit me to offer my heartfelt congratulations on the completion of your great work. The American people will be ever proud of what you did as their representative for the peace of the world."

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SERMON FROM SKY AT M. E. CENTENARY

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 28.—From a height of 300 feet above an immense crowd at the Methodist centenary celebration here Dr. Edward Soper delivered a sermon through a megaphone from the decks of the big army dirigible A-4, which came here from Akron under command of Major Clarence Maranville. Dr. Soper's voice could be heard distinctly. The sermon was about 300 words in length.

8 GERMANS SHOT RUNNING FRONTIER

BASLE, June 28.—Eight Germans have been shot by British sentries guarding the frontier, according to a dispatch reaching here today. The Germans refused to halt at the sentries' order and attempted flight, said a dispatch.

BIG DOINGS!!
Stay in Washington on THE FOURTH.